

Library  
24.9.63

Lanchester Rural District Council

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the



*Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR

**1962**

---

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29719380>

Lanchester Rural District Council

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

*Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE YEAR

**1962**

---

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

## INDEX OF CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
I    General and Vital Statistics relating to the Lanchester Rural District    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	5
II   Health Services in the Area    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	9
A.   Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	9
(a)   General—Water, Sewage Disposal, Atmospheric Pollution etc.    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	9
(b)   Housing and Factories    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	10
(c)   General Inspections    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	13
(d)   Inspection and Supervision of Food    ...    ...    ...	13
(e)   Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	14
B.   Local Health Authority Services    ...    ...    ...    ...	20
C.   Hospital and General Practitioners' Services in the Area	24
<i>Appendices:—</i>	
A.   Trend of Vital Statistics since 1938    ...    ...    ...    ...	26
B.   Analysis of Notified and Confirmed Cases of Notifiable Diseases under age groups for 1961    ...    ...    ...	27
C.   Statistics relating to Factory Inspection    ...    ...    ...	28
D.   Statistics in relation to Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	29
E.   Details of Sewage Disposal Works in the Rural Area    ...	31
F.   Details of Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	32

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
LANCHESTER,  
DURHAM.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1962.

It has been a satisfactory year with the incidence of infectious disease low. The significant points in the health statistics are a fall in the infant mortality rate, a slight fall in the birth rate, and an increase in the death rate.

The most important advance in public health in the year was the introduction of the oral poliomyelitis vaccine for routine use. A scheme for vaccinating the eligible children was carried out in all of the schools, and special clinics were arranged for children under school age.

I should like to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by my colleagues, the general practitioners and hospital medical officers.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Council for their continued support and the staff for their loyalty.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROSETTA HILL,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

**Staff of Public Health Department**

*Medical Officer of Health and County Area Medical Officer for Consett and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural District:*

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspectors:*

G. ROWE, Cert.S.I.B. and Meat Inspectors' Certificate. Senior Public Health Inspector.

F. E. TERRY, Cert. S.I.B. and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

*Clerical Staff:*

K. W. THOMPSON



# I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,243
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,620
(1) Estimated number of children:—									
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146
5-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,434
(1) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(2) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Aged Persons' Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
(3) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
(4) Number of Houses and Shops combined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
(5) Number of Lock-up Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
(6) Number of houses which have been closed or demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(7) Estimated Number of Sub-standard houses still occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rateable Value:—									
(1) Actual Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£146,769
(2) Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£533

The Lanchester Rural District as at present constituted, came into being on 1st April, 1937, and consists of nine parishes—Cornsay, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hedleyhope, Lanchester, Langley, Muggleswick and Satley.

## DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

		<i>Lanchester</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	...	241	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	...	16.48	18.0*	18.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	...	2.9	—	3.8
STILL-BIRTHS	...	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	8.23	18.1*	19.7
Total Live and Still-births	...	243	—	—
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	...	4	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATES				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	16.6	21.4*	26.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births	...	17.09	—	26.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate live births	...	Nil	—	23.4
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	8.3	15.1*	19.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	4.14	—	16.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	12.45	30.8	35.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):				
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	Nil	0.35*	0.6
DEATHS	...	251	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	...	17.16	11.9*	11.6
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS	...	1.	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	...	0.06	0.07*	0.06

\* *Provisional Rates*

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, *i.e.*, rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population were 16.97 and 15.1 respectively. When comparing the above rates it must be realised that in a population of 14,600 (approximately) the rates frequently fluctuate from year to year, one or two additional deaths producing what would appear at first sight to be a significant change.

**Births**

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) <b>Live Births:—</b>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	133	101	234
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Totals						137	104	241
(b) <b>Still Births:—</b>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals						1	1	2

During the year there were two still-births as compared with four last year.

**Deaths**

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths during the year	...	...	...	...	...	131	120	251
Deaths from Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

(a) **Infant Deaths**

The number of infant deaths during the year was 4 (16.60 per 1,000 live births) as compared with 5 (20.41 per 1,000 live births) in the previous year. One of these occurred in the first week of life.

The Infantile Mortality rate, which can be regarded as a good index of the health of the community, has fallen this year, and compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales, 21.4 — the lowest ever recorded.

During the year there were the following deaths under one year of age:—

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live Births</i>
All Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4	16.60
(b) <b>Deaths (General)</b>									
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	131	120	251	



For detailed statistics and trends see *Appendix A*.

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1.	Cardio Vascular:—						
	(a)	Vascular lesions of nervous system			25	41	66
	(b)	Coronary disease	...	...	26	16	42
	(c)	Hypertension with heart disease	...		1	2	3
	(d)	Other heart diseases	...	...	9	15	24
	(e)	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	5	2	7
		Totals	...		<u>66</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>142</u>
2.	Chest Diseases:—						
	(a)	Pneumonia	...	...	7	—	7
	(b)	Bronchitis	...	...	11	5	16
	(c)	Other diseases of respiratory system			3	1	4
		Totals	...		<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>27</u>
3.	Cancer:—						
	(a)	Stomach	...	...	3	4	7
	(b)	Lung Bronchus	...	...	1	—	1
	(c)	Breast	...	...	—	—	—
	(d)	Uterus	...	...	—	—	—
	(e)	Other Sites, including Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	14	6	20
		Totals	...		<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>28</u>
4.	Tuberculosis (all forms)				1	—	1
5.	Nephritis and Nephrosis				2	1	3
6.	Influenza				—	1	1
7.	Hyperplasia of prostate				1	—	1
8.	Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases				17	24	41
9.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea				1	—	1
10.	Motor Vehicle Accidents				1	—	1
11.	All other Accidents				2	2	4
12.	Homicide				1	—	1

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer, Bronchitis and Pneumonia in that order of prevalence.

The number of deaths from coronary disease showed a decrease this year; there being 42 deaths as compared with 48 in the previous year—26 of the 42 deaths were in men.

Nevertheless in the country as a whole the incidence of coronary disease is increasing, and research is proceeding into its cause.

The amount of animal fat in the diet is thought to be an important factor, and such things as stress and strain of life, smoking, lack of exercise may contribute to its cause.

There was only one death from cancer of the lung as compared with 5 deaths in 1961.

It is now the most common form of cancer mortality and was responsible for almost 24,000 deaths in England and Wales last year, predominantly in men in the prime of life.

Since the report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health, the need for health education is now recognized and it is hoped that extensive campaigns will be directed to all school children on the dangers of smoking.

There was an increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis during the year, there being 16 as compared with 7 in the previous year.

The incidence of this disease is so much higher in this country than in Europe and America that it presents us with one of the big problems of public health. There is now evidence that atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking may be important factors concerned in its cause.

During the year there were 5 accidents causing death. One was a road accident—a little boy aged 18 months run down by a motor vehicle, and another boy aged 2 years was accidentally drowned. There were two accidents in the home, one an elderly man who died as a result of a fall, and the other a woman aged 59 years who died from burns caused by her clothing catching fire. The other death reported occurred in hospital following a fall in an old person.

The importance of health education on home safety has now been widely recognised so that those responsible for the care of old people may be made aware of the possible dangers and the precautions to be taken to prevent accidents in the home.

During the year consideration was given to the formation of a Home Safety Committee to consist of members of the Council and other organisations concerned with Home Safety, and it is hoped that the Committee may become effective within the next year.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) General

*Water.* The mains water supply by the Durham County Water Board gave no cause for complaint during the year as regards quantity or quality.

The proposal to replace certain unfit and insufficient spring supplies at present serving properties between Satley Village and Ragpathside Farm and also the area from Red Houses, Knitsley with two mains water extensions, was submitted to the Ministry for possible grant. A promise of 35% of the final approved cost was given. The County Council agreed to make a contribution towards the cost and at the end of the year enquiry was being made among the interested property owners as to the possibility of them contributing towards the cost.

Thirty-six check samples of certain spring supplies were taken during the year and the results were as follows:—

SAMPLING RESULTS

Parish	Number of Samples	Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Cornsay ... ..	2	—	—	1	1
Healeyfield ... ..	2	1	—	1	—
Lanchester ... ..	19	4	—	2	13
Muggleswick ... ..	10	6	—	—	4
Satley ... ..	3	—	—	—	3
	36	11	—	4	21

Two properties, previously depending upon spring supplies had the supply replaced by mains water:—

- Greenfield Farm, Cornsay.
- 2 Middle Gap Cottages, Rowley

The revised table shows the water supply for those properties not supplied by a mains supply.

Parish	No. of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				
	Houses	Popu- lation	Public Spring	Private			Carried	Gravity Piped	Pum- ped	House Service	
				Reser- voir	Spring	Well				Inside	Out
Cornsay	2	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Healeyfield	13	38	—	—	13	—	2	11	—	10	3
Lanchester	48	144	6	—	42	6	11	18	19	34	14
Muggles- wick	36	126	—	3	32	1	—	33	3	36	—
Satley	10	35	3	—	10	—	1	7	2	8	2
Totals	109	347	9	3	98	8	15	70	24	89	20



**Drainage and Sewage**

The scheme to collect and pump the Ushaw College Sewage over Hill Top to gravitate to the Langley Park Sewage Works was put into operation in October.

**Sanitary Accommodation**

There was only one conversion of a conservancy unit to the water carriage system during the year. The revised total of accommodation as amended by new buildings, closure and demolition of certain properties is as follows:—

Water Closets	...	...	...	4.594
Ash Closets	...	...	...	71
Ash-pit Privies	...	...	...	36

**Atmospheric Pollution**

There is no industrial pollution problem in the area; our atmospheric pollution problem is confined to domestic premises.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests**

The rodent problem continues to give rise to complaints and the number of reports of surface infestations has increased. Whether this is due to an increase in the rodent population or by more awaredness on the part of the public in reporting the presence of rats is difficult to ascertain, but the work is certainly calling for more time than formerly. There were 85 reports concerning 75 rat and 6 mice infestations to be dealt with during the year.

The sewer treatment result showed a slight improvement in infestation in that of 540 manholes involved, 216 were baited and only 67 showed complete poison takes which is roughly a 25% reduction on last year's result, although complete eradication of sewer rats appears to elude our efforts.

**Disinfestation Surveys and Treatment**

The usual visit of inspection of the premises and furnishings were made in respect of 192 cases of prospective Council house tenants and all premises and furnishings were found to be free from vermin.

**Refuse Removal and Disposal**

Increase in bulk continues to be the general pattern of modern refuse. This creates a problem by untidiness and it retards final restoration of tip surfaces. A grave problem concerning the volume of stone spoil contained in the concessional domestic coal issue at Langley Park continues with little improvement and indiscriminate dumping of stone spoil by householders is a direct result to the detriment of the village.

**Ash Bin Renewal Scheme**

26 new bins were supplied during the year to house owners through the scheme whereby new standard bins are supplied at cost plus an administrative charge.

**(b) Housing and Factories**

**(i) General**

35 new houses were built during the year, all by private enterprise, and located as follows:—

Lanchester	...	...	...	6
Castleside	...	...	...	28
Kaysburn	...	...	...	1
				—
				35
				==

(ii) **Formal Undertakings to Close**

The following property was formally closed in accordance with the Demolition Order following the rehousing of the tenant at Langley Park :—  
Park House Farm, Langley Park.

(iii) **Repairs and Reconditioning**

Unfit property is not a prominent feature of the area but 78 houses were repaired during the year as a result of informal action.

Reports of houses not being kept in a clean condition were dealt with in 14 instances and the respective tenants were called upon to amend the conditions complained of although in no way could the uncleanness be described as gross.

**Discretionary Grants**

There were 32 applications during the year and while this is encouraging the pattern still continues to be predominantly by the owner/occupier. Applications in respect of rented properties are in a minority. This is regrettable since there are many properties which could benefit as the result of modernisation under the scheme.

**Standard Grants**

There were only three applications during the year and none of these were for all of the five basic requirements.

The table shows the progressive position at the 31st December, 1962.

**DISCRETIONARY GRANTS**

Year	Number of		Number of Withdrawals		Number Ap's Rejected		Number Ap's Approved		Number of Houses	
	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	Completed	Incompleted
1952	7	9	2	4	—	—	5	5	—	5
1953	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	6
1954	33	55	5	10	—	—	28	45	19	32
1955	32	33	6	6	2	2	24	25	39	18
1956	28	28	4	4	1	1	23	23	22	19
1957	25	33	7	7	—	—	18	26	17	28
1958	19	47	1	1	1	1	17	45	20	53
1959	43	57	3	3	—	—	40	54	54	53
1960	47	87	4	5	1	1	42	81	47	87
1961	24	39	3	3	1	1	20	35	29	27
1962	32	32	—	—	—	—	32	32	6	26
Totals	294	425	35	43	6	6	253	376	305	71

**STANDARD GRANTS**

1959	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
1960	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2
1961	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	1
1962	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—
Totals	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	13	11	3



(iv) **Demolition and Closures**

The following four properties were demolished during the year:—

7 Hill Top, Esh.  
1 and 2, Co-op Houses, Esh Village.  
4 Stoneyheap, Greencroft.

(v) **Back-to-Back Houses**

There was no change in the position regarding this type of property which remains as:—

<i>Situation</i>	<i>No. Houses</i>		<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
Quebec Street, Langley Park	5	2	3	
Commercial Street, Cornsay	4	1	3	
Railway Terrace, Hamsteels	2	—	2	
	—	—	—	
	11	3	8	
	==	==	==	

(vi) **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

A private club has a site licence for 24 caravans and there are two temporary licences for three caravans at Hownes Gill Farm, Knitsley and Ragpathside Farm, Lanchester, respectively. A second application for site licence at Ragpathside Farm was not taken up by the applicant.

**Factories**

Of the 55 factories in the area only 10 are of any size, the remainder being small units employing very few staff. 88 visits of inspection were made with particular interest in food factories. For details of inspection see Appendix C.

The classification of the factories is as follows:—

<i>Trade</i>	<i>With Power</i>	<i>Without Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agricultural Contractor	2	—	2
Bakeries ... ..	2	—	2
Blacksmith ... ..	1	1	2
Boot Repairer ... ..	1	1	2
Brick Works ... ..	2	—	2
Builders' Yards ... ..	3	6	9
Cosmetic Manufacture	1	—	1
Clothing Manufacture...	1	—	1
Engineering Works ...	1	—	1
Glove Manufacture ...	1	—	1
Ice Cream Manufacture	2	—	2
Joinery Works and Joiners	3	1	4
Marine Store Dealers ...	—	1	1
Motor Repairers ... ..	12	—	12
Painter and Decorator	—	1	1
Radio Repairer ... ..	1	—	1
Sawmills ... ..	1	—	1
Sausage Makers ... ..	10	—	10
	—	—	—
	44	11	55
	==	==	==

**Outworkers**

Two persons were notified by outside authorities as being engaged in the garment industry.

### (c) General Inspections

The following is a summary of inspections made and notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:—

				No. of Inspections	No. of Informal Notices served	No. of Statutory Notices served	No. of Defects remedied after Notice
Housing:							
Structural defects	...	...	...	413	808	13	529
Foul conditions	...	...	...	39	23	—	20
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:							
Insufficient	...	...	...	72	29	1	25
Defective	...	...	...	42	27	—	17
Drainage	...	...	...	107	54	1	37
Water Supply	...	...	...	167	50	—	45
Food Premises	...	...	...	68	51	—	46
Shops Act	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	7	7	—	7
Slaughter Houses:							
Public	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Private	...	...	...	486	27	—	25
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	18	13	—	13
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Factories & Workplaces	...	...	...	88	26	—	26
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	...	...	...	10	6	—	6
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	160	113	—	107
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	28	14	—	14
Litter Act	...	...	...	1	1	—	1
Refuse Storage	...	...	...	130	47	—	46
Other nuisances	...	...	...	152	97	—	95
I.D. Investigations	...	...	...	19	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	2,007	1,393	15	1,059

### (d) Inspection and Supervision of Food

#### (i) General

Business competition and public demand appear to be playing an important part in food hygiene although it requires constant supervision to ensure that in every instance the requirements are fully met. The rear premises do not always measure up to the standards commonly presented to the public part of the business.

#### (ii) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following premises were registered under the Act as being concerned with the manufacture, storage and sale of food:—

Ice-Cream manufacturers	...	2
Ice-Cream Storage and Sale	...	37
Sausage, Potted Meats and Pre- served Food manufacture	...	10
Fried Fish	...	8
		57

In addition there are the following types of food premises:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	2	
Catering, Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	4	
General Dealers	...	...	...	53	
Confectioners	...	...	...	10	
Greengrocers	...	...	...	2	
Meat Shops	...	...	...	11	
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	32	(4 Off-licence & 5 Clubs).
				114	

### (iii) Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947-48

Two establishments manufacture ice-cream all of which is sold through the respective retail business of the manufacturer.

37 premises retail pre-packed ice-cream of the hard variety while travelling vans from other districts operate in the area.

5 samples were taken and in every instance were found to be Grade 1.

### (iv) Meat and Other Foods. Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Three slaughtering premises which had already been reconstructed to comply with the regulations were in operation during the year. The premises at Ushaw College were completely reconstructed to provide new lairages and space for hanging, hides and skins, condemned meat, and a staff room. Slaughtering re-commenced in July and this made a total of four private slaughterhouses operating in the area.

It is not always practicable to be present at the actual slaughtering, on account of the distance involved, but all carcasses and organs are inspected at each visit.

Condemned meat is stained and disposed of under our supervision.

There were 17 slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.

Other foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Beans	1 tin
Carrots	2 tins
Corned Beef	1 tin
Cooked Ham	2 tins
Condensed Milk	2 tins
Chicken Paste	1 tin
Cream	1 tin
Grapefruit	1 tin
Luncheon Meat	1 tin
Pears	2 tins
Peaches	1 tin
Prawns	1 tin
Pineapples	1 tin
Pork	3 tins
Peas	1 tin
Steak	1 tin
Sago	1 tin
Salmon	1 tin
Tongue	1 tin
Tomatoes	10 tins

### (e) Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

There was a decrease in the number of confirmed cases in the year—there being 120 as compared with 317 in 1961, which was the epidemic year for measles.

For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see Appendix 'B'.



During the year, all infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

### Laboratory Facilities

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Newcastle General Hospital.

There is one known paratyphoid carrier in the district.

The numbers of specimens sent for examination during the past ten years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Specimens</i>	
	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1953	204	80
1954	402	68
1955	317	115
1956	250	65
1957	57	30
1958	79	17
1959	69	43
1960	54	22
1961	12	2
1962	32	10

The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the Health Department and the Medical Practitioners in the area for examination during the year:—

					<i>No. of Specimens Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
<b>Blood</b> (Serological Examinations)					—	—
(a)	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—
(b)	Other Organisms	...	...	...	—	—
<b>Faeces</b>						
(a)	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—
(b)	Dysentery	...	...	...	13	6
(c)	Food Poisoning	...	...	...	12	1
(d)	Other Organisms	...	...	...	—	—
<b>Urine</b>						
(a)	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—
(b)	Other Organisms	...	...	...	—	—
<b>Swabs</b> (Ear, Nasal, Throat, Sewer and River)						
(a)	Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	—
(b)	Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	2	1
(c)	Paratyphoid	...	...	...	—	—
<b>Sputum for Tuberculosis</b>					2	2
Totals					32	10

### Notifiable Diseases reported during the Year 1962.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year:—

<i>Disease</i>					<i>Total No. of Cases Notified</i>	<i>Total No. of Cases Confirmed</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Measles	...	...	...	...	99	99	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	7	6	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	7	7	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	—
Total					118	115	1	—

**Scarlet Fever.** There were 7 cases notified, the same number as last year. The infections were mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

**Measles.** As 1961 was an epidemic year for measles, 1962 conformed to the usual pattern of an inter epidemic year with a total of 99 cases. None were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

**Whooping Cough.** It is gratifying to report that there were no cases notified during the year. Last year only two cases were notified.

This satisfactory state is no doubt due to the increased numbers of children being immunised. It is important that immunization should be commenced early in infancy at the age of two or three months as the disease is most dangerous in infants under one year. The vaccination can be given as a single Whooping Cough vaccine, or in a combined vaccine (Whooping Cough-Diphtheria) or a triple vaccine (Whooping Cough-Diphtheria-Tetanus).

**Food Poisoning.** There were 4 cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year, but only two of those were confirmed.

The infecting organism in both cases was *Salmonella typhimurium*.

**Dysentery.** There were 7 cases of Dysentery notified during the year and six of these were confirmed. The infecting organism was *Shigella Sonnei*.

**Poliomyelitis.** It is pleasing to report that there were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year. In the previous year there were 2 cases notified.

During the year the Ministry of Health released Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine for routine use and this encouraged many of the parents to have their children vaccinated. During the summer term all the schools in the area were visited and Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine was given to all those eligible children whose parents had given consent for the vaccination.

Details of the numbers vaccinated are submitted on the table below.

**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION (ORAL) SCHEME  
APRIL—JULY, 1962**

	Children born 1942-60			Young persons born 1933-42			Others			Totals			Persons Receiving "ORAL" Following "SALK"	
	Number of doses given													
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3rd	4th
Lanchester Mod. ...	1	—	18	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	21	3	6
"    J.M. & I. ...	—	6	49	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	52	4	55
"    R.C. ...	1	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	12	4	29
Langley Park Mod. ...	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	72	2
"    "    J.M. ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	46	10
"    "    Infs. ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	33	17
Burnhope Mod. ...	11	11	34	—	—	1	—	—	7	11	11	42	—	6
"    J.M. & I. ...	1	6	46	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	6	52	8	61
Satley C.E. ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	1
Cornsay Colliery ...	—	4	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	24	11	11
Esh C.E. ...	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	7	—	4
Esh R.C. ...	1	5	30	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	35	6	5
Castleside J.M. & I. ...	1	6	44	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	49	3	20
Totals ...	17	51	276	—	—	5	—	1	32	17	52	313	190	227



At the end of the year the Poliomyelitis vaccination state for the District was as follows:—

No. of persons who have received 1 dose of Oral Vaccine	25
"          "          "      2 doses of Oral Vaccine	73
"          "          "      3 doses of Oral Vaccine	480
"          "          "      2 injections of Salk vaccine	543
"          "          "      3 injections of Salk vaccine	3,446
No. of persons who have received a 3rd dose of Oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections ... ..	342
No. of persons who have received 4 injections of Salk vaccine ... ..	453
No. of persons who have received a 4th dose of Oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections ... ..	256

*These figures include those vaccinated by General Practitioners in their Surgeries.*

**Diphtheria.** No cases of this disease were notified. The last case in the district occurred in 1949 and the last death in 1944. Nevertheless, it is important to remember that this satisfactory position has been achieved by continuing to keep the immunity of the children at a high level.

The total numbers (all age groups) immunised during the year were as follows:—

Primary Injections	... ..	120
Boosters	... ..	30

Diphtheria Notification Rates (per 1,000 population) and number of Deaths from Diphtheria are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Confirmed Notifications of Diphtheria</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>No. of Deaths from Diphtheria</i>
1934	63	1.9	8
1935	48	1.4	10
1936	66	2.5	5
1937	91	5.8	12
1938	60	3.8	4
1939	7	0.45	—
1940	5	0.33	—
1941	12	0.8	—
1942	10	0.7	—
1943	14	0.96	—
1944	11	0.8	1
1945	3	0.2	—
1946	5	0.3	—
1947	1	0.06	—
1948	—	0.00	—
1949	1	0.06	—
to 1962	None Confirmed	—	—

**Tuberculosis.** The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 5 as compared with 4 last year, and there was only one death—a child aged 7 who died from tuberculosis meningitis. Last year there was also one death.

The scheme for offering B.C.G. to school children was continued during the year and all children of 12 years and upwards were eligible for vaccination. The idea is to offer to the children at an age when they are most susceptible to tuberculosis.

A report from the Medical Research Council shows that B.C.G. vaccine has been found by clinical trial in England to confer a substantial measure of protection against tuberculosis in adolescence and early adult life.







During November and December vaccination sessions were carried out in 5 schools and all the eligible children whose parents had given consent were vaccinated.

1. Statistics

				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a) Number of new cases notified since 1st January, 1962:—						
	Males	...	...	2	—	2
	Females	...	...	2	1	3
	Totals	...		4	1	5
(b) Number of deaths Registered:—						
	Males	...	...	—	1	1
	Females	...	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...		—	1	1
(c) Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1962:—						
	Males	...	...	39	16	55
	Females	...	...	35	21	56
	Totals	...		74	37	111

It will be noted that there were five new cases notified during the year as compared with 4 last year.

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:—

Age Period	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
	 4		 1		 —		 1	
Totals	 5				 1			

Number and rate per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths over the last 20 years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Notifications</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 pop.</i>
1943	15	1.082	9	0.65
1944	14	1.010	9	0.64
1945	24	1.714	7	0.50
1946	13	0.897	4	0.27
1947	21	1.441	4	0.27
1948	20	1.306	8	0.52
1949	15	0.997	4	0.39
1950	20	1.304	9	0.57
1951	36	2.349	2	0.13
1952	18	1.182	3	0.19
1953	14	0.921	2	0.13
1954	12	0.788	1	0.06
1955	13	0.865	—	—
1956	9	0.599	2	0.13
1957	5	0.332	1	0.06
1958	4	0.265	1	0.06
1959	7	0.462	5	0.33
1960	2	0.131	3	0.19
1961	4	0.274	1	0.08
1962	5	0.342	1	0.068

### **Tuberculosis Services in the Area**

(i) At the Chest Clinic at Villa Real, there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

(ii) Those needing sanatorium treatment are in the main admitted to Maiden Law Tuberculosis Unit; those needing major surgical treatment being transferred to Seaham Hall, Poole or Wolsingham Sanatorium.

(iii) There were 111 patients on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year. Most cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are registered by the Ministry of Labour as disabled persons and each patient is assessed at the Chest Clinic before returning to work. There is close co-operation between the Chest Physician and the Disablement Resettlement Officer, and if thought suitable a course of industrial rehabilitation at Felling Unit is arranged and some patients are referred to Finchale Abbey Training Centre for further training.

(iv) The vaccination of eligible school children with B.C.G. was carried out in the schools during the months of November and December. Altogether 180 children attending 5 schools were tuberculin tested and 136 were given B.C.G. vaccine. (*See details on Page 22*).

(v) The Mass Radiography Unit visited Langley Park and Burnhope last year. It is particularly important for all men over 45 years of age to have an annual X-ray of the chest as it is in this age group that the highest incidence of chest disease is now found. The X-rays used for this purpose employ only a tiny charge of radiation and the machines are specially designed to protect the body from this small amount.



The following are the numbers X-rayed in the Langley Park and Lanchester survey:—

	<i>Total</i>
Langley Park (General Public)	431
Burnhope (General Public)	137
	<hr/> 568 <hr/>

**B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT—November, 1962**

(1)	(2)	(3)*		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
School	Consents	Given Skin Test		Positive Reactors		Negative Reactors		Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		No. absent at time of Readings
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Langley Park Modern ...	77	64	84.40	9	14.05	49	76.56	49	76.56	6
Esh Laude R.C. ...	10	9	90.00	2	22.22	7	77.77	7	77.77	—
Lanchester Modern ...	51	51	93.33	6	11.03	41	78.45	39	76.47	4
Lanchester R.C. ...	4	4	100.00	—	—	4	100.00	4	100.00	—
Burnhope Modern ...	44	34	77.27	3	8.8	31	91.17	31	91.17	—
Lanchester Training Centre ...	20	18	90.00	10	55.55	8	44.44	6	33.33	—
Totals ...	259	180	69.50	30	16.67	140	77.78	136	76.10	10

*Notes:* \* Column 3 (b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.  
The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used.  
B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1 ml. intra-dermally.  
It will be noted that 16.67% of those given a Tuberculin test were found to be positive as compared with 27.54% in November, 1961, and 35.11% in November, 1960, and 19.37% in January, 1960. In November, 1962, 77.21% were Tuberculin Negative.

**B. Local Health Authority Services**

In 1948, the County Council adopted the Ministry approved scheme of dividing the Administrative County into Areas for each of which an Area Health Sub-Committee was appointed. Lanchester Rural, Consett Urban and Stanley Urban Districts with a total population of approximately 102,000, comprise No. 3 Area, meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee being held quarterly. The Area Office is situated at the Health Department, Council Offices, Tantobie.

The County Medical Officer has kindly agreed to the incorporation in this report of the statistics relating to the personal health services.

- (a) **Clinics**
- (i) *Birth Control*

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, on alternate Tuesday mornings.

- (ii) *Maternity and Child Welfare*

Clinics for the above are held as follows:—

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, LANGLEY PARK — alternate Thursday afternoons.  
PARISH HALL, LANCHESTER — alternate Monday mornings.  
SOCIAL SERVICE HUT, BURNHOPE — alternate Wednesday mornings.  
THE CLINIC, 10 WOOD VIEW, ESH WINNING — alternate Wednesdays.

(iii) *Immunisation and Vaccination*

This has been carried out at:—

- (a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area;
- (b) By General Medical Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of three months propaganda material is sent through the post to all parents. Details of facilities together with the consent forms for smallpox vaccination; diphtheria, whooping cough and Tetanus immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and 4 years 9 months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

**Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1962**

Smallpox		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Tetanus Diphtheria Whooping Cough		Poliomyelitis			B.C.G.
								*	Booster	Booster	
Vac- cinated	Re-Vac- cinated	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	2 Inj. or 3 doses	3rd	4th	Vac- cination
586	214	120	30	128	19	120	7	641	640	271	136

\* Either 2 Injections of "Salk" or 3 doses of "Oral".

(iv) *School Clinics*

Separate accommodation is set aside in Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, for this clinic. It is attended on Tuesdays and Fridays by the School Medical Officer who also carries out the routine inspection of children at the schools in the Rural District.

(b) **Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services**

(i) *Midwifery*

During the year 243 live and still-births were assigned to the area. 64 per cent. occurred in hospital and 36 per cent. at home and of these 13 were in the presence of a Doctor. There were no maternal deaths, but 2 still-births and 1 death in the first week of life.

Of the two County Midwives and four District Nurse Midwives, two own cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties.

All midwives are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. 55 per cent. of the domiciliary cases were given gas and air analgesia and 33 per cent. were given pethidene.

(ii) *Domiciliary Nursing*

A total of 6,885 home visits were made by the domiciliary nurses during the year, 3,502 (52.4 per cent.) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years.



The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed:—

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						
	0—5 yrs.	5—65 yrs.	65+ yrs.	Medical	Surgical	Infec- tious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Injec- tions only	Others
New Cases	4	74	110	129	50	—	9	—	—	—
Visits	125	3,627	3,502	4,653	1,122	—	941	—	1,773	169

(c) **Health Visitor Service**

There were two Health visitors in the Lanchester Rural District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	3,134
Tuberculosis ... ..	132
Mental Deficiency ... ..	108
Schools ... ..	135
General Health ... ..	92
Aged People ... ..	124

(d) **Ambulance Service**

The major needs of the Rural District are served jointly by the County Ambulance depots situated at Villa Real, Consett and East Street, Stanley, details of the establishment of personnel and vehicles at each being as follows:—

	<i>Consett</i>	<i>Stanley</i>
Depot Superintendents ...	1	1
Driver Attendants ... ..	12	28
Telephonists ... ..	—	1
Ambulances ... ..	5	7
Light Sitting-case Ambulances	1	1

The Consett depot functions from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday to Friday; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday and is closed on Sunday.

The Stanley Depot provides a 24 hour service acting as a reception point for calls arising in the North-West portion of the County and being responsible for the emergency service in the whole of the area, besides having capacity to handle out-patients from the Stanley area attending hospitals for examination and treatment. Both depots function under the overall supervision of the Central Control at Durham, Stanley being linked by a direct telephone line. An additional measure of control is achieved by having radio installed on one vehicle at Consett and three vehicles at Stanley.

To further improve co-ordination in the area a liaison officer operates at the Shotley Bridge General Hospital.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken by both depots during the year 1962 but it is not possible to indicate the proportion relating to patients residing in the Rural District. It should be noted that other depots, particularly Durham are frequently involved in moving cases into or out of the area.

<i>Depot</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients Carried</i>			<i>Mileage Covered</i>
		<i>Stretcher</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Consett	3,741	2,722	18,625	21,347	121,448
Stanley	7,230	5,059	19,173	24,232	187,366

(e) **Domestic Help Service**

At the beginning of January, 1962, 85 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 36 new cases during the year and of the 121 receiving the service, 113 (93% were chronic sick, aged and infirm). At the end of the year there were 88 cases in the area, 33 cases having been terminated during the year.

(f) **Mental Health Services**

*Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children*

The Villa Real Centre has continued to be used for mentally defective children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Six males up to the age of 16, 13 females under 21 and 5 females over 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to this Centre. The Education Department arrange for the provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils and for transport to and from the Centre.

(g) **Local Health Authority Hostel Accommodation**

Admission of those needing care and attention to local health authority hostels is arranged directly with the County health department, but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctor to the local health department.

During the year 4 people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows:—

			<i>Male</i>
Crossgate Hospital (Part III)	...	...	2
Lee Hill Hospital (Part III)	...	...	1
Cambridge House, Barnard Castle		...	1
			<hr/> 4 <hr/>

During the year it was necessary to take action under Section 47, National Assistance Acts, 1948-51 for the compulsory removal of one old person.

The case was a man aged 79 years, who was aged and infirm and unable to devote to himself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. He was admitted to Dryburn Hospital, Durham.

### C. Hospital Services and General Medical Practitioner Service

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

#### Maiden Law Hospital

The 114 beds at this hospital are allocated as follows:—

Ear, Nose and Throat	...	30
Chest Unit (Tuberculosis)	...	60
Orthopaedic	... ..	24
		<hr/>
		114
		<hr/>

#### Lee Hill Hospital

This hospital, with a complement of 307 beds (62 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Psychiatric	... ..	44
Chronic Sick	... ..	201
Part III Accommodation	...	62
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	307
		<hr/>

#### Shotley Bridge Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all the Specialities exist at this hospital. The 529 beds are allocated as follows:—

Surgical	... ..	103
Medical	... ..	100
Gynaecological	... ..	45
Orthopaedic	... ..	68
Paediatrics	... ..	4
Thoracic Surgery	... ..	114
Radiotherapy	... ..	50
Plastic Surgery	... ..	45
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	529
		<hr/>

#### Richard Murray Hospital

Maternity	... ..	28
Special Care Baby Cots	...	12
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	40
		<hr/>

#### South Moor Hospital

Orthopaedic	... ..	22
General Surgery	... ..	16
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	38
		<hr/>



(A large number of General Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological cases from the Langley Park area also drain to Dryburn Hospital).

### **Chest Clinic, Villa Real**

This clinic operating from the converted wing of the old Infectious Diseases Hospital, provided a full chest clinic service, including B.C.G. and resettlement sessions as follows:—

Tuesday	...	9.15 a.m.	Contacts of known cases
		1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Male)
Wednesday		9.15 a.m.	Males
		1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Female)
Friday	...	9.15 a.m.	Females
		2.00 p.m.	Children up to 16 years and B.C.G. vaccination X-ray session (expectant mothers).

### **Venereal Diseases**

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by Clinics outside the Rural Area as follows:—

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Males and Females:—

Monday to Friday:      10 a.m. to 12 noon  
   2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Saturday                      10 a.m. to 12 noon

Durham County Hospital

Females:      Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Males:        Monday, 4.30 to 6 p.m.

### **Executive Committee, Durham**

This Committee controls the services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There are ten General Medical Practitioners, two Opticians and two Dispensing Chemists operating in the area.

APPENDIX "A"

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate (crude)	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Neo-Natal Deaths	Neo-Natal Death Rate	No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified									
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Wh'ping Cough	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food P.	Tuber- culosis	
																		Pul.	Non-Pul
1938	15,480	158	10.2	238	15.4	16	67	—	—	—	33	—	60	—	—	—	—	11	8
1939	15,440	178	11.4	214	14.2	6	28	—	—	3	5	3	7	—	—	—	—	8	12
1940	15,080	176	11.6	226	14.9	13	57	—	—	54	30	5	5	—	—	1	—	7	4
1941	14,690	176	11.9	251	17.0	17	66	—	—	133	16	22	12	—	—	—	—	15	9
1942	14,170	176	12.4	236	16.6	14	59	—	—	23	37	9	10	1	—	—	—	10	5
1943	13,850	174	12.5	262	18.9	16	61	—	—	96	37	6	14	—	—	—	—	10	5
1944	13,850	157	11.0	285	20.5	18	63	—	—	63	21	7	11	—	—	1	—	4	10
1945	14,000	159	11.3	262	18.7	16	61	—	—	76	6	14	3	—	—	2	—	14	10
1946	14,490	158	10.9	159	17.8	11	42	—	—	153	11	25	5	—	—	1	—	10	3
1947	14,580	172	11.7	294	20.0	9	30	—	—	181	46	40	1	3	—	2	—	12	9
1948	15,310	155	10.1	284	18.5	13	45	6	21.1	184	90	67	—	—	—	1	—	15	5
1949	15,340	171	11.1	296	19.2	8	27	7	23.6	244	59	42	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1950	15,310	202	13.1	245	16.0	10	40	5	20.4	222	47	79	—	—	—	—	—	14	6
1951	15,300	199	13.0	239	15.6	16	67	11	46.0	288	15	53	—	—	—	—	—	27	9
1952	15,220	171	11.23	245	16.09	10	40.81	5	20.4	134	44	75	—	4	2	—	—	14	4
1953	15,210	213	13.95	248	16.24	6	24.5	4	16.12	63	24	52	—	1	67	—	15	8	6
1954	15,100	185	12.25	220	14.57	8	36.36	7	31.8	244	12	63	1	2	17	—	35	9	3
1955	15,020	165	10.98	243	16.17	7	28.8	4	16.4	203	7	69	—	—	74	—	15	11	2
1956	15,040	164	10.90	248	16.49	2	8.03	1	4.03	24	20	20	72	—	—	11	4	5	4
1957	15,060	142	9.43	212	14.08	8	37.74	6	28.31	402	26	30	—	2	13	—	4	2	3
1958	15,090	189	12.53	253	16.77	7	27.67	5	19.76	7	36	10	—	1	12	1	—	4	—
1959	15,160	211	13.91	213	14.04	10	46.9	6	28.16	210	17	84	—	3	28	—	3	7	—
1960	15,230	207	13.59	223	14.64	7	31.39	3	13.45	170	15	13	—	—	16	1	2	2	—
1961	14,600	231	15.82	245	16.77	5	20.41	4	16.32	291	7	2	—	—	1	—	1	4	—
1962	14,620	251	17.16	241	16.48	4	16.6	2	8.3	99	7	—	—	—	7	1	4	4	1



**APPENDIX “B”**  
**Analysis of the Notified and Confirmed cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups for 1962**

Name of Disease	Under one Year		1		2		3		4		5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and over		TOTALS	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Measles ...	3	3	9	9	7	7	15	15	8	8	27	27	26	26	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	99
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	7	6
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	2
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	5	5
	3	3	10	10	9	9	15	15	8	8	28	28	32	31	6	6	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	123	120

**APPENDIX “C”**  
**FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

**1. Inspection of Factories**

PREMISES	NUMBER OF		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories ... ..	88	26	—

**2. Defects found in Factories**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecuted</i>
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	20	20	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation:				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	4	4	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	26	26	—	—

## APPENDIX "D"

### Prevention of Damage by Pests

		<i>Type of Property</i>				
		<i>Non-Agricultural</i>				(5) <i>Agricul- tural</i>
		(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun'l Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All Other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1) (2) &amp; (3)</i>	
I.	Number of prop- erties in Local Authority's District	32	4,434	265	4,731	243
II.	Total number of <b>properties inspected</b> as a result of <b>noti- fication</b>	5	46	3	54	5
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Major Common Rat	1	6	2	9	4
	Minor	1	23	3	27	1
	Ship Rat					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House Mouse					
	Major	1	2	—	3	—
	Minor	—	1	3	4	—
III.	Total number of <b>properties inspected</b> in the course of <b>survey under the Act</b>	26	—	—	26	—
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Major Common Rat	8	—	—	8	—
	Minor	18	—	1	19	—
	Ship Rat					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House Mouse					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—



Prevention of Damage by Pests—contd.

		Type of Property				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
		(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun'l Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All Other (including Busines Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1) (2) &amp; (3)</i>	
IV.	Total number of <b>properties otherwise inspected</b> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	192	—	192	—
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Major					
	Common Rat					
	Minor					
	Major					
	Ship Rat					
	Minor					
	Major					
	House Mouse					
	Minor					
V.	Total inspections carried out — inc- luding re-inspections	96	348	6	434	11
VI.	Number of <b>infested properties</b> (in Sec- tions II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	29	32	9	80	5

## APPENDIX "E"

<i>Location of Sewage Disposal Works (All Tank &amp; Filter type)</i>	<i>Area Drained</i>	<i>No. of Properties Draining to Works</i>		<i>Estimated Population</i>
		<i>Houses</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	
Lanchester	Lanchester, Maiden Law and approx. half of Burnhope	847 174	15 —	2,710 605
Burnhope	Approx. half Burnhope	361	12	1,264
Peartree	Peartree	25	—	89
Holmside	Holmside	41	—	109
Langley Park	Langley Park and Esh Village, part by gravitation part by pumping	1,495	29	5,016
Esh Winning vested in Lanchester R.D.C. & Brandon U.D.C. jointly	Part of Cornsay Colliery, Hamsteels New Estate Hamsteels, Esh Colliery, Property in Brandon U.D.C. area	618	10	2,113
Hedleyhill Pit	Hedleyhill	11	—	38
East Hedleyhope	East Hedleyhope	46	3	162
Hedleyhope Colliery	Hedleyhope Colliery	3	—	15
Cornsay Village	Cornsay Village	20	—	63
Quebec	Quebec and Wilkes Hill	84	4	296
Hollinside	Hollinside	21	—	78
Malton	Malton Colliery	11	2	38
Satley	Satley	44	2	147
Castleside	Western half of Castleside, Sewage from the remainder of Castleside accepted for treatment by Consett U.D.C.	178	5	620

APPENDIX “F”

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	488	16	—	1,268	296	—
Number inspected ... ..	488	16	—	1,268	296	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	4	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	69	2	—	189	26	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci ...	14.14	12.5	—	14.9	8.79	—
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	26	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	0.61	—	—	—	8.79	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was discovered	—	—	—	—	—	—





